JULY 27, 1769. THE NUMBER 949.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In Civitate libera Linguam Mentemque liberas eſſe debere. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

Advertiſements.

WE have often, in a friendly manner, called on the debtors to the late Treaſurer's eſtate, and earneſtly requeſted them on their own accounts, as well as for the ſake of that Gentleman's family, to provide, without delay, for the payment of their debts, but we are ſorry to obſerve that our cautions [illegible] have had but little effect, for there ſtill appears to be [illegible] of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS due to [illegible] which we fear cannot be obtained from the debtors, in [illegible] time, by the gentle methods we have hitherto uſed; [illegible] is approaching when we ſhall be called on to pay [illegible] into the Treaſury (a period that perhaps may prove fatal [illegible] to Mr. *Robinſon*'s family but to ſeveral of his innocent [illegible], who never borrowed a ſhiling of publick money) and [illegible] Treaſurer has been ſo kind as to let us know he ſhall [illegible] his duty to iſſue executions on the judgments obtained in [illegible] General Court againſt that eſtate if the money due to the country [illegible] paid into the Treaſury by *October* next, which the debtors, [illegible] and gratitude, ought to have paid long ago: We therefore [illegible] it our indiſpenſable duty to compel them to raiſe [illegible] they owe, by levying executions on them, which [illegible] to do, without reſpect to their perſons or [illegible], if they do not immediately provide the money due [illegible], or give us ſuch aſſurance as we can rely [illegible] ſhall be paid in the *October* General Court. And we do [illegible] the ſeveral of the clerks of the county courts in [illegible] have been entered for us to ſend to Col. [illegible] executions on thoſe judgments againſt [illegible] of the debtors, returnable in 90 days, except in ſuch [illegible] the contrary. And if any of the debtors [illegible] trouble, or delay, they may depend [illegible] before the publick a true account of their debts and [illegible] they only may be blamed for the delay they have [illegible] and we acquitted (from the cenſure of thoſe who think [illegible] to examine our conduct) for the indulgent [illegible] which we have hitherto proceeded, wherein we have [illegible] the fair promiſes of the debtors, compaſſion for their [illegible], and a fear of leſſening the ſecurity we had in their [illegible] compelling them to ſell for ready money, and by that [illegible] not be able to raiſe enough from their effects to [illegible]. We could not have imagined they would [illegible] us to this at laſt, after three years indulgence; however, we ſhall now only ſay that if they have not gratitude enough for the memory of a man who went ſuch lengths to ſerve them as [illegible] to do common juſtice to his family and [illegible] circumſtances will for [illegible] any thing with us as his adminiſtrators.

EDMUND PENDLETON,
PETER LYONS.

[illegible] ſhall be glad to treat with ſuch perſon [illegible] as may be inclined to purchaſe any of the [illegible] the late Treaſurer, *John Robinſon*, Eſq; died ſeiſed [illegible] enſuing *October* General Court, or at any time before [illegible] to the publick, and [illegible] and well accuſtomed [illegible] to *Ruffin*'s (late [illegible]) now in the occupation of Mr. *Thomas Dancaſtle*, [illegible] and other lands belonging to [illegible] of which we ſhall give farther notice.

EDMUND PENDLETON,
PETER LYONS.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE more reaſons than one why I would beg of you to [illegible] me with another opportunity of replying to T. V's [illegible] performance, and, having done this, I ſhall not trouble [illegible] you any farther on the ſubject; I ſhall therefore, without any [illegible], eſpecially as T. V. obſerves none, conſider how he [illegible] the objections I made to the method he [illegible]. [illegible] that no aſtronomers pretend to ſay [illegible] which the calculation for the central ingreſs [illegible] can be [illegible]. I not only ſay it with regard to this particular [illegible] other of the ſame ſort, viz. that the moment of any ſuch [illegible] given by the tables is not to be depended upon, to ſay [illegible] many ſeconds. I mentioned this as a thing pretty well [illegible] enough aſtronomers, and any one who conſiders the [illegible] in which theſe tables are conſtructed, though done with [illegible] care and attention poſſible, will ſee plainly the reaſon of [illegible] that exactneſs, even to ſome minutes, is ſometimes [illegible] expected. This Gentleman humbly conceives that [illegible] can be depended on for ſhewing the true duration of the [illegible] they may be depended on for ſhewing the external contact, [illegible] by means *of the proper elements collected from the tables* [illegible], &c. I am not a little ſurpriſed at this Gentleman's [illegible] able to diſcover the great difference between the aſſigning the preciſe moment of an event's taking place and the duration of [illegible] event. For inſtance, the tables may ſhow, with tolerable [illegible], the time Venus takes to paſs over the Sun's diſk, as I [illegible] mentioned from Ferguſon, juſt as a common clock may be [illegible] to for the meaſurement of ſome hours, though not true to [illegible] hour; ſo theſe may ſhow truly enough the quantity of [illegible] a portion, though they may not make the true beginning or ending of that time. In ſhort, the ratio of the times, or quantities of duration, is what is chiefly to be depended upon in theſe caſes. Thus in T. V's proportion, as the calculated parallatick difference of beginning is to the aſſumed ſolar parallax, ſo is the obſerved difference to the true ſolar parallax. The firſt term is admitted upon the principles of the above reaſoning, becauſe though neither the moment of beginning or ending may be certain, nay they may be both wrong, yet the interval of time between thoſe two moments may be depended upon; but the third term is not ſo admiſſible, for if the moment of the calculated central ingreſs is not certain, the difference between that and the obſerved will not be a true term in the proportion. That which I mentioned is not liable to this objection. If T. V. cannot or will not ſee my meaning, and the propriety of it, I have no more to ſay to this particular; but mark how cleverly he comes off on this occaſion, by calling his piece an attempt to explain the method, &c. Thus one way, as even here, he ſtrenuouſly defends the accuracy of his method; and, if that will not do, then it is only an attempt to explain, &c. and therefore not to be criticiſed. I ſhall now take ſome notice of this Gentleman's obſervation, after having made my acknowledgements for his diſcovering and chaſtiſing the miſtake I had committed. That the ſentences T. V. complains of are confuſed it is true, and that I had jumbled together the external and internal contact is plain, otherwiſe it was unpardonable not to know that Venus's diameter would take up ſome time in completing its total ingreſs; beſides, I might have known this by the help of T. V's calculation, which I think particularly mentions this very difference. However, the miſtake, or blunder, call it which you pleaſe, is not a very material one; but ſuch as it is X. Y. gives it up again to T. V. to make what he can of it, more if poſſible than he has done. "But what notice, he cries, would he have? *In any part of the globe* he muſt have a previous notice of 18 minutes." It would not have injured this pompous line if there had been ſome ſuch words as theſe inſerted after *any part of the globe*, where this phenomenon will be viſible, he will, &c. for I will not ſuppoſe the author to be ſo ignorant as not to know that it could not be ſeen in any part of the globe. But to proceed to the obſervation itſelf: Here T. V. aſſures us he had a clock and a ſpyglaſs; the rate of the clock's going he found by equal altitudes of the Sun, which, as he ſays, is one of the ſimpleſt operations in aſtronomy. Now I believe it to be ſomewhat neceſſary in this very ſimple operation to have regard to the Sun's variation of declination at any diſtance above four or five days from the ſolſtice, and to make a correction for the middle time; and though no mention is made of this being done, I would ſuppoſe T. V. did not omit it. Likewiſe ſometimes it would be proper, in applying La Land's tables for the equation of time, to allow for the difference of the Pariſian noon and our noon here. "With ſuch an apparatus, and by my clock thus adjuſted," ſteps forth this doughty champion, and ſays, "I obſerved the external contact at 2 h. 6 m. 31 s." What a contraſt to this is the report of the committee at Philadelphia, appointed by the Philoſophical Society, who met in a commodious building erected at the expence of the province! As it is in one of your papers, they obſerved the external contact to be *nearly* 2 h. 10 m. 27 s. Theſe obſervers, even with ſuch an apparatus, which we may reaſonably ſuppoſe to have been very complete for the purpoſe, think proper to ſpeak with diffidence upon the occaſion; but what are they in compariſon of the famous aſtronomer that we have got here, who picks up his ſpyglaſs, directs it to the Sun, and tells you at once roundly that it is ſo and ſo. I confeſs I cannot look upon ſuch a one as in my opinion deſerves the name of a good obſerver, [illegible] I am perſuaded the Gentleman's apparatus, whatever [illegible] it might have been in, was not equal to the purpoſe. [illegible] T. V. [illegible] he cannot pretend it is a good one; why then ſhould we be troubled with it, and the examining it or his calculation? If he will have a little patience, I dare ſay he will be gratified with knowing all the particulars he ſo ardently wiſhes to be informed of. There is one article of mine animadverted on by T. V. which, as it is ſaid to be erroneous and deficient in point of [illegible], is by no means to be overlooked. It is apparent enough, I think, that he treats what I mentioned from Dr. [illegible] and his calculation with ſome degree of contempt, [illegible]. He makes me ſay *that Dr. Stewart, from the Newtonian theory of gravity, had deduced the Sun's diſtance from the* [illegible] *ſuch accuracy* THAT IT MAY BE DEPENDED UPON WITHIN $\frac{1}{430000}$ *of the truth.* X. Y. does not ſay this, but that Dr. S. had deduced the Sun's diſtance from the earth, and that with ſuch accuracy *that he thinks it may be depended upon* within $\frac{2}{430000}$. The expreſſion was ſo far guarded that I might not be anſwerable for ſuch a preciſion, which I had ſome reaſon to doubt of. "A writer has lately pointed out an errour in the above mentioned calculation, which however is ſo ſmall that it probably repreſents the diſtance too ſhort by 203 ſemidiameters of the earth. Here the Gentleman may exclaim again, "this is an aſtoniſhing degree of accuracy indeed!" and ſo it is, which no tranſit whatever, or perhaps any method of obſervation, can pretend to, and which, notwithſtanding, any one well acquainted with the theory of gravitation will think worthy of credit; for all the [illegible] expectations of aſtronomers, from the tranſit, will be [illegible] if they can come within 50 or 60 ſemidiameters of the earth. But here comes the authority of Dr. Halley! "This Dr. Stewart has attempted to do what Dr. H. never hoped for from any method, even from obſervations of the tranſit, from which he ſays, *pendet problematis nobiliſſimi et aliunde inaceſſi ſolutio certo et adaequata*." Let us examine theſe words, and what is evidently [illegible] by thoſe printed in different characters. To have a tranſlation of this as literal as poſſible, it may be thus: On this depends the certain and adequate ſolution of this very noble problem, *not to be come at by any other means*. Therefore T. V's conſtruction [illegible] muſt be this, that as Dr. Halley has ſaid a juſt ſolution of the above problem is not to be had any other way, therefore it is impoſſible to be had any other way, and all the Stewarts and other writers whatever that attempt it muſt be wrong. Here is authority urged with a vengeance, in a manner Dr. H. I dare ſay never intended, and would have been aſhamed of. It would be too much for the greateſt authority upon earth, for even a Newton himſelf, to aſſert that this problem of inveſtigating the diſtance of the Sun from the earth, the longitude, or any other, could not be found out by any other or better method than he was acquainted with, or practiſed in his time. He might ſay ſo, and poſſibly be right; but, as it is far from implying an abſurdity to ſuppoſe future diſcoveries in every branch of learning, why may there not be ſuch in theſe very inſtances? But for Heaven's ſake let us give Dr. H's words a conſiſtent meaning, ſuch as they will well bear, being a manner of expreſſion of which a thouſand inſtances might be produced; thus, on the tranſit depends the ſolution of this problem, *not to be come at by any other means* hitherto known, or ſome ſuch words. I cannot conclude without addreſſing a few words to the Gentleman who is ſo particularly called upon by T. V. in his laſt. You are to know, Mr. Preſident, that this ſame T. V. if I am rightly informed, is a V-t-r of the C—, and therefore you will not be ſurpriſed that he accoſts you ſo freely on this occaſion. If I have brought you into a ſcrape here I am ſorry for it, and you muſt get out of it as well as you can.

One thing I cannot help remarking, upon an expreſſion of T. V's, that if *you have that noble apparatus and genteel preſent of the General Aſſembly to OUR College* at your diſpoſal, and under your management, as I ſhould ſuppoſe from thoſe words you have, it is unpardonable in you, I will beg leave to ſay, that they are fitted up in no other manner than when I had, I will not ſay the pleaſure, but diſpleaſure to ſee them. I cannot help thinking there is ſomething particular in his thus calling upon you; why not upon the mathematical profeſſor, who appears to be the propereſt perſon to be applied to on this occaſion? Perhaps T. V. might ſuppoſe that Gentleman to be too much engaged at that time with other matters to think of than ſuch as this, but I am apt to imagine there is a much better reaſon which may be given. This ſaid profeſſor is well known to be a very dangerous man, which ſome will readily teſtify; more than one or two, I believe, of the ſame denomination with T. V. have been ſo confoundedly mauled by him that I apprehend they will be cautious how any of them think of meddling with him again. In ſhort, he may repoſe himſelf in his cell, not like the old lion in the fable, to feel the kicks of every a— that ſhall be pleaſed to lend him his heels, but may reſt in the greateſt peace and ſecurity, which he wiſely ſeems to promiſe himſelf for the reſt of his life. I cannot help thinking ſome apology neceſſary for having taken up ſo much of your paper; I ſhall therefore aſk you pardon, and am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient ſervant, X. Y.

SAVANNAH (in Georgia) *May* 31.

OUR late advices from the Creek nation ſay that they are in high ſpirits, from their repeated ſucceſſes againſt the Choctaws. That about 1400 of them were out in different parties, and no leſs than 200 in one party. That they never go out without killing ſome of the Choctaws, and with very little or no loſs themſelves, the loſs of the Choctaws, ſince the beginning of the war, being computed at 150 men, and that of the Creeks not above one third of that number, which makes them very inſolent, and much heartier in the war than they have been yet. That there are not 50 of the Creeks but have been out ſince the war began, and they expect to put an end to it by next ſpring. However, it is thought that in the ſummer, when the rivers are low, the Choctaws will be more on an equality with the Creeks; for as there are very few rivers in the Choctaw nation the inhabitants are but little acquainted with ſwimming, which prevents them from venturing far to war until the rivers are low, and gives the Creeks a great advantage over them. A party of the Creeks are gone to Auguſtine to take ſatisfaction for one of their people that was killed there, notwithſtanding the man that killed him was hanged for it, which ſatisfied the father of the Indian that was killed; but others of them think there can be no ſatiſfaction for any thing of that kind but what they take themſelves. Some time ago the Choctaws ſent a challenge to the whole Creek nation to meet them, and fight them openly; but this the Creeks laughed at, and remarked that they would be very imprudent to run any ſuch riſk, when they could kill the Choctaws without any loſs to themſelves.

A Gentleman, who arrived on Monday evening from Auguſta, has favoured us with the following intelligence: Abraham Norman, in 13 days from the Upper Creek nation, ſays that a day or two before he came away three Indians came in, and informed that a party of Choctaws, about 270 in number, came up with about 70 Creeks juſt behind the town of Mobille, where they were preparing to go to war againſt the former, and having hemmed them in, it is thought they either killed or made priſoners all the Creeks except the three above mentioned, who eſcaped by ſwimming the bay; and that a white man was come from Mobille, who confirmed what the Indians ſaid, and added that the engagement laſted from about five o'clock in the evening until after dark, during which time there was a conſtant firing. The Choctaws were commanded by Cooſahomaw."

CHARLESTOWN, *May* 22.

BY advices from the Havannah, dated about five weeks ago, we learn that the Spaniards continue putting that place in the beſt ſtate of defence, againſt all attacks, whether by ſea or by land. The new fortification, which commands the Moro, is much its ſuperiour, both in ſtrength and extent. The number of houſes deſtroyed by the hurricane in October amounted to about 400; but every ſteeple, and ſeveral of the churches, were thrown down. All the merchants ſhips of war were deſtroyed, except two frigates, which had every thing carried away by the decks. Some of the merchant ſhips were driven a conſiderable way up into the country.

BOSTON, *June* 29.

On Wedneſday the 21ſt inſtant his Excellency the Governour was pleaſed to ſend the following meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

WHEN at the opening of the ſeſſion I recommended to you to give your earlieſt attention to the buſineſs of the province I did not think that there was any occaſion to ſpecify the particulars of ſuch buſineſs, as they muſt occur to you as readily as to me; however, leſt this omiſſion ſhould be made uſe of as an excuſe for your inactivity, and as you have now entered into your fourth week without having done any thing at all, I ſhall now capitulate the principal articles of the publick buſineſs which have hitherto waited for your notice: They are, 1. the ſupport of the government, 2. the ſupply of the treaſury, 3. the providing for the payment of the provincial debt, which now amounts to one hundred and five thouſand pounds, 4. the tax bill, 5. the impoſt bill, 6. the exciſe bill, if thought proper, 7. the eſtabliſhment for forts and garriſons, 8. the continuation of the truck trade, 9. the continuation or revival of expiring or expired laws, &c. All theſe ſeveral matters, and ſuch others of the ordinary buſineſs as I may have omitted, I now recommend to your immediate conſideration. Such aſſiſtance as I can give you, eſpecially in removing doubts or difficulties which may attend any of the ſaid buſineſſes, I ſhall be ready to afford you, ſo far as is conſiſtent with my duty.

FRANCIS BERNARD.

JUNE 21, 1769.

And on Wedneſday laſt his Excellency the Governour was pleaſed to ſend another meſſage to the Houſe, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I THINK it proper to inform you that his Majeſty has been pleaſed, by his ſign manual, to ſignify to me his will and pleaſure that I repair to Great Britain, to lay before him the ſtate of this province; and has alſo, by his Secretary of State, given directions for the adminiſtration of this government during my abſence.

Upon this occaſion I think it neceſſary to communicate to you the 53d of his Majeſty's inſtructions, whereby he orders that when the Governour ſhall be abſent from the province one moiety of the ſalary, and the perquiſites and emoluments which would otherwiſe be due to the Governour, ſhall, during his abſence, be paid to the Lieutenant Governour, for his maintenance, and for the ſupport of the dignity of the government.

I have always conſidered the grant of the ſalary appointed to me to be ſubject to this inſtruction, although it was not ſo expreſſed in the act; and I have no objection at the preſent time, when the abſence of the Governour is foreſeen, that the grant of the ſalary ſhall be expreſſed to be ſubject to this inſtruction.

And I muſt at the ſame time obſerve to you that as I am ordered to attend his Majeſty as Governour of this province, and am made to underſtand that I am to be continued in that office, and am inſtructed for the appropriation of the ſalary whilſt I am abſent from the province, there is the ſame reaſon for the grant of the ſalary now as there has been at any other time. I muſt therefore deſire that, according to his Majeſty's 49th inſtruction, ſuch grant may be made to precede the other buſineſs of the ſeſſion.

JUNE 28, 1769. FRANCIS BERNARD.

July 3. Tueſday laſt arrived here, from New Providence, his Excellency William Shirley, Eſq; formerly Governour of this province, and late Governour of the Bahama iſlands, and a Lieutenant General in his Majeſty's army. His Excellency was ſaluted as he paſſed Caſtle William, and many principal Gentlemen of the town have waited on him with their compliments.

We hear from New Braintree that one morning laſt week Mr. Phineas Warner, of that town, went to drive ſome horſes (as he thought) out of his encloſure, but coming near found they were two mooſe; upon which he got his gun, and following them a ſmall diſtance killed one of them, and wounded the other. The one he killed was ſix feet in height, and when ſtretched on the ground, from his noſe to the end of his hind legs, was 12 feet 4 inches.

We hear from Kittery that laſt Monday a white man and a Negro, having been hoeing corn there, went into the river to cool themſelves, and were both drowned. They were found claſped in each others arms.

Tueſday morning laſt a woman going to the South market for a fiſh ſtopped at the ſhop of Mr. Chace, under Liberty Tree, and appearing to be faint ſome water was got, but on raiſing her up ſhe died inſtantly. A jury of inqueſt was ſummoned, and the opinion of ſeveral Doctors being taken, ſhe appeared to be one Sarah Johnſon of Bridgwater, on whom were found ſeveral marks of violence which had been perpetrated the 24th inſtant, by ſoldiers unknown, which probably was the cauſe of her death.

Tueſday laſt two men, who worked at the barber's buſineſs in town, went a pleaſuring in a ſail boat, but before they got half way to the Caſtle a guſt of wind came on, and they not underſtanding the management of the boat kept the ſails up, which overſet her, and ſhe ſunk, with one of the men, named Thomas Noland; the other man was taken up alive, by a boat belonging to Charleſtown, after he had been in the water a quarter of an hour.

Thurſday laſt a child about 4 years old was run over by a horſe, and killed upon the ſpot.

We hear from Milton that laſt Friday a man at that place in ſtriking fire with his gun, not knowing it to be loaded, it went off as his daughter was entering the door from milking, and ſhot her through the thighs, of which wounds ſhe preſently after died.

Laſt Friday morning his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, Capt. Parker, arrived here from Halifax; and the next morning arrived the Senegal ſloop of war, commanded by Sir Thomas Rich.

Private letters from London by the laſt veſſels mention that Mr. Pownal made a motion in the Houſe of Commons for the repeal of the American revenue act, which was ſtrenuouſly ſeconded by Mr. George Grenville, who was ſupported by Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Trecothick, both of them members for the city of London. The Miniſtry were ſilent, and it appeared evident to every perſon preſent that the acts would have been repealed had the motion not been as warmly oppoſed by the Rockingham party as it was contended for by Mr. Grenville and his friends. From the ſilence of the Miniſtry it is not doubted but they wiſhed the acts repealed, though they were afraid to take the lead, having already repeatedly ſubjected themſelves to the charge of inconſiſtency; they are certainly in great perplexity, and the kingdom in the greateſt diſorder. The Houſe will ſoon riſe, and the reaſon of it is ſaid to be that the Middleſex freeholders, led on by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, are determined to petition both Houſes of Parliament, and even the King himſelf, in behalf of Mr. Wilkes. All the London mob are to march in proceſſion, to the number of ſome hundred thouſands. If the petitions are rejected, or received and not favourably anſwered, after going through this regular proceſs, the mobility, our preſent ſtate doctors, are to be let looſe to enforce conviction.

Adminiſtration, however, having information of this plan, are taking the proper meaſures to render it abortive; and the Houſe will be prorogued, in a few days, before the petition can be delivered. Licentiouſneſs reigns without any controul, and the ſober part of the community are looking forward, with fear and trembling, to the arrival of that moment which they hourly dread, when our liberties will be totally annihilated by a popular commotion; or will again take firmer root, from a complete ſuppreſſion of mobbing, and by impreſſing upon the lower rank a proper reſpect for the laws of their country.

A letter from Halifax mentions that the iſland of St. John's is made a ſeparate government, and that Lieutenant Governour Franklin of Nova Scotia is appointed Governour.

The following is ſaid to be the ſubſtance of the reſolves unanimouſly paſſed by the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts *Bay on the firſt inſtant.*

THE General Aſſembly of this his Majeſty's colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, convened by his Majeſty's authority, by virtue of his writ iſſued by his Excellency the Governour, under the great ſeal of the province, and this Houſe thinking it their duty, at all times, to teſtify their loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as their regard to the rights, liberties, and privileges of themſelves and their conſtituents, do paſs the following reſolutions, to be entered on the records of the Houſe.

Reſolved, that this Houſe do, and ever will, bear the firmeſt allegiance to our rightful ſovereign King George III. and are ever ready, with their lives and fortunes, to defend his Majeſty's perſon, family, crown, and dignity.

Reſolved, that this Houſe do concur in, and adhere to, the reſolutions of the Houſe of repreſentatives in the year 1765, and particularly in that eſſential principle that no man can be taxed, or bound in conſcience to obey any law to which he has not given his conſent, in perſon, or by his repreſentative.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Houſe, that it is the indubitable right of the ſubject in general, and conſequently of the colonies jointly or ſeverally, to petition the King for redreſs of grievances; and that it is lawful, whenever they think it expedient, to confer with each other, in order to procure a joint concurrence, in dutiful addreſſes for relief from their common burthens.

Reſolved, that Governour Bernard in wantonly diſſolving the laſt year's Aſſembly, and in refuſing to call another, though repeatedly requeſted by the people, acted againſt the ſpirit of a free conſtitution; and if ſuch procedure be lawful, it may be in his power, whenever he pleaſes, to render himſelf abſolute.

Reſolved, that at a time when there was a general diſcontent, on account of the revenue acts, an expectation of the ſudden arrival of a military power to enforce the execution of thoſe acts, a dread of the troops being quartered upon the inhabitants, when our petitions were not permitted to reach the Royal ear, the General Court at ſuch a juncture diſſolved, and the Governour's refuſing to call a new one, and the people thereby reduced to almoſt a ſtate of deſpair, at ſuch a time it was innocent, if not highly expedient and neceſſary, for the people to convene by their committees, in order to aſſociate, conſult, and adviſe, the beſt means to promote peace and order, and by all lawful ways to endeavour to have their united complaints laid before the Throne, and jointly to pray for the Royal interpoſition in favour of our violated rights; nor can this procedure poſſibly be conceived to be illegal, as they expreſſly diſclaimed all governmental acts.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Houſe, that Governour Bernard in his letters to Lord Hillſborough, his Majeſty's Secretary of State, has given a falſe and highly injurious repreſentation of the conduct of his Majeſty's truly loyal and faithful Council of this colony, and of the magiſtrates, overſeers of the poor, and inhabitants of the town of Boſton, tending to bring on theſe reſpectable bodies, and eſpecially of ſome individuals, the unmerited diſpleaſure of our gracious ſovereign, to introduce a military government into the province, and to miſlead both Houſes of Parliament into ſuch ſevere reſolutions as a true, juſt, and candid ſtate of facts, muſt have prevented.

Reſolved, that Governour Bernard, in the letters before mentioned, by falſely repreſenting that it was become "neceſſary the "King ſhould have the Council Chamber in his own hands, and "ſhould be enabled by Parliament to ſuperſede, by order in his "Privy Council, commiſſions granted in his name and under his "ſeal throughout the colonies," has diſcovered his enmity to the true ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution and to the liberties of the colonies, and particularly has meditated a blow at the root of ſome of the moſt invaluable conſtitutional and charter rights of this province; the perfidy of which, at the very time he was profeſſing himſelf a warm friend to the charter, is altogether unparallelled by any perſon in his ſtation, and ought never to be forgotten.

Reſolved, that the eſtabliſhing a ſtanding army in this colony, in a time of peace, without the conſent of the General Aſſembly of the ſame, is an invaſion of the natural rights of the people, as well as thoſe which they claim as free born Engliſhmen, and which are confirmed by Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, as ſettled at the Revolution, and by the charter of this province.

Reſolved, that a ſtanding army is not known as a part of the Britiſh conſtitution, in any of the King's dominions; and every attempt to eſtabliſh it as ſuch has ever been eſteemed a dangerous innovation, and manifeſtly tending to enſlave the people.

Reſolved, that the ſending an armed force into this colony, under a pretence of aiding and aſſiſting the civil authority, is an endeavour to eſtabliſh a ſtanding army here without our conſent, and highly dangerous to this people, is unprecedented, and unconſtitutional.

His Excellency General Gage, in his letter to Lord Hillſborough, October 31ſt, having, among other exceptionable things, expreſſed himſelf in the following words: "From what has been ſaid, "your Lordſhip will conclude that there is no government in "Boſton; in truth there is very little at preſent, and the conſtitution of this province leans ſo much to the ſide of democracy that "the Governour has not the power to remedy the diſorders that "happen in it."

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Houſe, that his Excellency General Gage, in this and other aſſertions, has raſhly and impertinently intermeddled in the civil affairs of this province, which are altogether out of his department; and in the internal police of which, by his letter, if not altogether his own, he has yet betrayed a degree of ignorance equal to the malice of the author.

With reſpect to the nature of our government, this houſe is of opinion that the wiſdom of that great Prince William III. who gave the charter, aided by an able Miniſtry, men thoroughly verſed in the Engliſh conſtitution and law, together with the happy effects that have been derived from it to the nation, as well as this colony, did place it above the reprehenſion of the General, and ſhould have led him to inquire whether the diſorders complained of have not ariſen from an arbitrary diſpoſition in the Governour, rather than from too great a ſpirit of democracy in the people.

And this Houſe cannot but expreſs their deep concern that too many in power at home and abroad ſo clearly avow not only in private converſation, but in their publick conduct, the moſt rancorous enmity againſt the free part of the Britiſh conſtitution, and are indefatigable in their endeavours to render the monarchy abſolute, and the Adminiſtration arbitrary in every part of the Britiſh empire.

Reſolved, that this Houſe, after the moſt careful inquiry, have not found any inſtance of the courſe of juſtice being interrupted by violence, even before a ſingle magiſtrate, nor of any magiſtrate's refuſing to inquire into, or redreſs, any complaint properly laid before him; while it is notorious to all the world that even ſuch acts of Parliament as have been deemed by the whole continent highly oppreſſive have been ſo far from being oppoſed with violence that the duties impoſed, and rigorouſly exacted, have been punctually paid.

Reſolved, that the fining in the ſmall ſum of ten pounds only a high handed offender, viz. one Fellows, in the county of Eſſex, who by force, and with fire arms loaded with ball and ſwan ſhot, reſcued a priſoner lawfully taken by the ſheriff of ſaid county, is a grievance, and tends to the encouragement of ſuch crimes for the future.

Reſolved, that the frequently entering *noli proſequi* by the Attorney and Advocate General, in caſes favourable to the liberty of the ſubject, and rigorous proſecutions by information and otherwiſe in thoſe in favour of power, is a daring breach of truſt, and an inſupportable grievance on the people.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Houſe that all trials for treaſons, miſpriſion of treaſon, or for any felony or crime whatſoever committed or done in his Majeſty's ſaid colony, by any perſon or perſons reſiding therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts held within the ſaid colony, according to the fixed and known courſe of proceeding; and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the ſea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, as thereby the ineſtimable privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage, as well as the liberty of ſummoning and producing witneſſes on ſuch trial, will be taken away from the party accuſed.

The freeholders and other inhabitants of this town have been warned, by order of the Selectmen, to aſſemble at Faneuil Hall to morrow afternoon, "then and there to conſider of the petition of a great number of reſpectable inhabitants, ſetting forth that ſome perſons have, as they are informed, from good authority, petitioned or requeſted of his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, commander in chief of this province, that the 14th, or ſome other regiment, may be detained in this town, in order to protect their lives and properties, notwithſtanding the laws of the land make ample proviſion for the ſecurity of all his Majeſty's ſubjects, without the aid of any military force whatever; and fearing ſuch requeſt may be repreſented to Adminiſtration as the ſenſe of the inhabitants, they pray that ſuch ſteps may be taken as the town ſhall think proper to prevent the ill effects of ſuch repreſentations, and to convince the world that the reſidence of a military power in the body of this metropolis is, upon various conſiderations, quite diſagreeable to the inhabitants."

On Tueſday laſt, at four miles from Boſton, Farenheit's thermometer placed in the open air, and in a dead ſhade, was at 11 o'clock at 96 and a half, and at 3 at 99 and a half, which is three degrees higher than the ſame thermometer, which has been uſed for ſeveral years paſt, was ever obſerved to be before; ſo it may be concluded that was the hotteſt day which has been known here for many years. Upon this thermometer ſummer heat is marked at 76, blood heat at 96, feaver heat at 112, ſo that the heat of this day was within 11 and a half of fever heat.

A C A R D.

THE Americans preſent their compliments of *duty* to the Miniſtry, and humbly beg leave to aſk whether they think it has been *quite* conſiſtent with *reaſon, policy,* or *common ſenſe,* to keep a STANDING ARMY in the town of Boſton, while the principal cities and towns of England were in continual danger from the outrages of mobs, and which the civil magiſtrates have found it impoſſible to ſuppreſs; yet as the coloniſts are *firmly* perſuaded the meaſure was dictated from a *tender and moſt affectionate* regard to the *welfare* and *tranquillity* of America, they cannot forbear giving a teſtimony of their *gratitude*, and as a proof of their ſincerity they propoſe raiſing immediately a few regiments and tranſporting them to Britain, in order to aſſiſt in preventing and ſuppreſſing the ravages of the mobs, and reſtoring peace and order to their mother country.

HARTFORD, *June* 16.

WE hear from Norwich that the General Aſſociation, in their late ſeſſions there, taking into conſideration the embarraſſments with which our publick affairs are attended, have unanimouſly adviſed to a day of publick faſting and prayer. Their minutes are as follow, viz. At a meeting of the General Aſſociation of the Miniſters of the colony of Connecticut, Norwich, June 20th, 1769, this aſſociation taking into conſideration the dark and threatening aſpect of Divine Providence upon our nation and land, in regard of our civil liberties, and publick intereſt, as alſo the great decays of practical godlineſs, and prevalence of iniquity, think it adviſable that a day be ſet apart for publick faſting and prayer, to humble ourſelves under the righteous hand of God, and ſupplicate the Throne of all Grace for the removal of the calamities we are under, and to prevent thoſe that ſeem to be impending; and, above all, that he would pour out of his ſpirit upon the churches and people of the land, revive decaying religion, and enlarge the kingdom of the Redeemer. And accordingly agree for ourſelves, and recommend it to our brethren in the Miniſtry, to our own churches, and the churches throughout the colony, to ſet apart the laſt Thurſday of Auguſt next for the purpoſe aforeſaid, earneſtly deſiring both Miniſters and people unanimouſly to join in the ſeaſonable, ſolemn, and important duty; and thoſe of our brethren, and their churches, that cannot conveniently attend on the day aforeſaid, to them we recommend it that they attend it on ſome other day.

On the 21ſt inſtant died at the weſt diviſion of this town the wife of Mr. Stephen Hopkins of that place, about 24 hours after the amputation of her right breaſt (the part taken away being cancerous, weighed near three pounds) which operation ſhe underwent without a groan.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 24.

THE General Aſſembly is adjourned to September 2d. During the ſeſſion a letter was received by the Speaker from Virginia, encloſing a copy of the reſolutions entered into by the late Houſe of Burgeſſes of that colony; to which, we are told, the Aſſembly have agreed, and a committee is accordingly appointed for preparing an addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty.

A correſpondent informs us that a grand ſquirrel and bird hunt was lately propoſed, for a wager, between Capt. David Brayton and Capt. Ebenezer Johnſon, of Coventry. They accordingly ſet out, with each a party, on the 26th of laſt month, and continued hunting until the 27th, at five in the afternoon, when Capt. Brayton had killed 2677, and Capt. Johnſon 2107.

NEW YORK, *July* 10.

SATURDAY laſt Capt. Rogers arrived here, in 27 days from Penſacola, by whom we learn that Governour Elliot, who came there lately from England, had departed this life in his garden, in a violent apoplectick fit, of the ſame kind that the late Sir Danvers Oſborne, Bart. died of in this city. It is ſaid Mr. Elliot was a Gentleman of a very amiable diſpoſition, and had acquired the affections of all the inhabitants, but that he ſeemed to indulge a fatal melancholy, which had brought him to this end, juſt one month after his arrival.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22.

WE hear from Cumberland county that ſundry perſons have been up to the ſettlements of the New England adventurers at Wyoming, who inform that the ſettlement conſiſts at preſent of upwards of 300 men, and more are daily arriving; that they have built ſeveral houſes, have planted two hundred acres of land with Indian corn, have good ſtore of all neceſſaries, and are daily making farther improvements; that they treat every one who goes among them with ſo much friendſhip and hoſpitality, and appear ſo upright and humane in their tempers, as engage the eſteem and reſpect of all their viſitants; and that they have with them a number of men of the beſt character, great experience, and good ſenſe. It is ſaid the adventurers will be ſpeedily increaſed by great numbers from New England and other parts, and are ſo ſtrongly ſupported by numerous and able friends that we may hope ſoon to ſee the trade of this province conſiderably increaſed by their induſtry and ſucceſs.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, *May* [illegible]

"A ſchooner near the Banks has taken up the crew of the ſhip Rainbow, Capt. Philip Weſcott, of London, from North Carolina, being in great diſtreſs, having loſt her rudder, had ſix feet water in her hold, and muſt inevitably have periſhed had they not met with them, as the ſhip's ſtern was ſtove to pieces, and ſome of her timbers ſtarted.

"This day a ſchooner from Barbadoes, with 26 hhds. of rum and 10 barrels of ſugar, was ſeized by our cuſtomhouſe officer, for want of a certificate of the Iſle of Man bond being given: A very frivolous affair for an honeſt man loſing his property. Query, Why ſhould not every officer be accountable for his neglect in not ſupplying an ignorant ſkipper with the neceſſary papers, as well as papers without eraſements, which, in either caſe, leaves them liable to confiſcation? But it rather carries the appearance of a deſign to play into each others hands, as it brings the more griſt to the mill."

July 10. On Friday the 23d ult. died at Montgomery, in the county of Philadelphia, Hannah Milner, the wife of Edward Milner, ſen. aged one hundred years and ten months. She was born in America, mother of fourteen children, grandmother of eighty two grandchildren, and great grandmother to one hundred and ten great grandchildren; of which there are now living ſeven children, ſixty five grandchildren, and ninety one great grandchildren. She was interred on the Sunday next after her death, when her funeral was attended by a great number of her deſcendents, neighbours, and others.

As a proof of the length to which tyranny may be carried by thoſe who have power in their hands, we have the following anecdote. Soon after the concluſion of the late diſturbances in Hiſpaniola, a young Gentleman of a large fortune going to Port au Prince to diſpoſe of ſome ſugars, wore his hanger by his ſide as formerly, which was reported to the General, whereupon he had him ſeized, and ordered a court to try him; but they finding nothing worthy of puniſhment, acquitted him. This alſo being told to the General, he ſurrounded the houſe with his ſoldiers, took the young Gentleman, had him ſhot, and confiſcated his eſtate; and the whole court he ſent home to France, in a ſhip.

We hear from Maryland that when the names of the merchants who ſigned the addreſs to his Majeſty were known there it was diſcovered that ſome few of them were tobacco merchants, and that three of them had veſſels there, on which the people reſolved that thoſe veſſels ſhould not have any more tobacco, at leaſt until all the other veſſels were full; in conſequence of which reſolution a number of hogſheads of tobacco that had been brought to the landing for one of the veſſels were ſtopped by the people, who abſolutely refuſed letting them go on board, although the flat was then come to the landing to take them in.

Tueſday laſt, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one George Shitz, near Frankford, being a reaping, and very warm, drank ſome cold water, intending to drink rum after it; but before he could get the rum he was taken ill, and died the next morning. Several people in this city have loſt their lives by the ſame means ſince our laſt, and others fell down in the ſtreets, and were with difficulty recovered.

Yeſterday the ſloop Sally, Capt. Blewer, arrived here from Charleſtown, South Carolina, which place he left the 1ſt inſtant. He informs us that Capt. Lamb, in a ſloop from St. Chriſtopher's, ſpoke the ſhip St. Helena, Capt. Arthur, from Briſtol, bound to Charleſtown, who deſired him to inform the inhabitants that the American revenue acts was repealed. We alſo hear by Capt. Blewer that the merchants in Charleſtown have agreed not to import any goods they can poſſibly do without.

LONDON, *April* 25.

The ſubſtance of a charge delivered to the Grand Jury at the laſt quarter ſeſſion held for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, *at* Guildhall, *by* Sir John Fielding, *Knight, Chairman of the ſaid ſeſſion, taken by a Gentleman preſent.*

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

THE inſtitution of that important office which your country now calls upon you to execute is ſo ancient in itſelf, has been ſo often and ſo ably explained, is ſo generally underſtood, and its advantages to the ſubject are ſo univerſally felt throughout this kingdom, that it would be unpardonable in me to take up any of your time on that ſubject; but as ſome errours have moſt unaccountably crept into the method of executing this office, I ſhall take the liberty to point out thoſe which I think both have been and may ſtill be injurious to the liberty and reputation of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

And the firſt errour I ſhall mention is an opinion that has been received, by ſome Grand Juries, that ſlight and probable evidence is ſufficient to warrant the finding of a bill of indictment and thereby to put the party on his trial, leaving the merits to be more particularly inquired into by the Petit Jury. This is directly oppoſite to the opinions of the ableſt lawyers, and is an open violation of the laws of reaſon and humanity. The moſt approved lawyers tell you that the ſame degree of evidence is neceſſary to warrant a Grand Jury to find a bill of indictment as would juſtify a Petit Jury to find a verdict againſt the priſoner; and if the party injured, together with his witneſſes, cannot make out ſuch a clear caſe to you as will convince you of the guilt of the party charged, where they run no riſk of contradiction, how unreaſonable is it to think that they will be able to convince the Petit Jury, when the ſuppoſed offender has an opportunity of making his defence? And how ſhocking is it to humanity to ſee an innocent perſon brought to his trial for an offence without almoſt any evidence to ſupport the charge, if you will remember that in criminal caſes it is almoſt as diſgraceful to be tried as it is to be convicted! On theſe conſiderations, therefore, you ought to be extremely careful that no ſubject ſhould be brought to the ſhame of a trial, where there is not ſubſtantial evidence to prove the offence.

Another great errour, Gentlemen, in executing this office, is the ſuffering thoſe witneſſes which you have examined to converſe with other witneſſes on the ſame bill which have not been examined. By this means you are frequently impoſed on, juſtice is defeated, and ſelf intereſt or malice ſupplies her place. To avoid this, you would do well, when you receive a bill, to call in all the witneſſes that are on the back of it, deliver them into the care of the doorkeeper, with directions to keep them together in the witneſs room, which is at your door; and as faſt as they are examined let the doorkeeper make them go down ſtairs. I mention this method, thus exactly, becauſe it has been found of great uſe in this court in the inveſtigation of truth, to diſcover which you cannot take too much pains, as by your oath you are enjoined to preſent the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Having ſaid thus much concerning the execution of your office, I ſhall beg leave to make a few obſervations on the offences which from the jailer's calendar may probably be ſubject to your inquiry; and theſe are frauds, felonies, and riots. By the 30th of George II. a proviſion is made for the puniſhment of ſuch cheats as obtain the goods of tradeſmen, and other perſons, by falſe pretences, with an intention to defraud. To puniſh ſuch offenders, therefore, it ought to be proved to your ſatisfaction that the goods were really obtained by falſe pretences, and the intention to defraud the perſon out of them ought to be evidenced; otherwiſe it would be mere matter of credit, and not indictable. As to felonies, they are charges of a ſerious nature, and like an infection deſtroying the character of the perſon it touches. The deſcription of theft is that it ſhould be done forcibly or privately, but with a felonious intent, otherwiſe it is no more than a treſpaſs. The laſt offence I ſhall ſpeak of is RIOTS, the beſt deſcription of which in the law books is when three or more are gathered together in a riotous and tumultuous manner to the terrour of the inhabitants, and commit ſome unlawful act. The word *liberty* is in the mouth of every Engliſhman, and in order to know whether it be in his heart alſo, and whether he has a juſt and becoming ſenſe of this great privilege, examine well if he fear God, honour the King, and be obedient to the law. If he fail in either of theſe he muſt be a hypocrite, a mock patriot, and a libertine. A true Engliſhman knows that his perſon or property cannot be injured with impunity if he flies to the laws of his country for redreſs; but he that takes the law into his own hand, and commits riots to obtain juſtice, is no longer an Engliſhman, but a rebel. What ſort of Engliſhmen muſt thoſe be who meet in a riotous and tumultuous manner in our ſtreets, and without provocation beat and wound inoffenſive paſſengers, and break the windows of quiet inhabitants? What ſort of Engliſhmen muſt thoſe be who hearing that a reſpectable body of ſubjects were moving towards the beſt of Kings, to give him teſtimony of their love and loyalty, ſhould preſume, in the moſt riotous, inſolent, and abandoned manner, to attempt to intercept this duty from the Throne, by beating, wounding, and otherwiſe inſulting ſome of the principal merchants of this kingdom? And what ſhall we ſay of Engliſhmen who ſhall dare to carry theſe riots to the very palace gates of our beloved monarch, whoſe private virtues claim the univerſal love and eſteem of mankind, and whoſe publick virtues in the ſupport of our laws, and of the rights and liberties of the ſubject, ought to rivet our hearts to his ſervice, and to inſpire us with ſuch loyalty as muſt raiſe univerſal indignation in the breaſt of every Engliſhman, at the very ſhadow of an intention to give offence, where ſo much love, loyalty, and reſpect, are ſo juſtly due? If any complaints againſt offenders of this caſt ſhould be exhibited before you, I doubt not but you will lend every aſſiſtance within the power of your conſciences to bring them to condign puniſhment.

Letter written by a Great Man immediately on his divorce, to his Miſtreſs.*

MADAM,

ON the final difference I had with my Lady I connected myſelf with you, as one, I thought, whoſe perſonal and mental qualifications were ſuch as would, in a great meaſure, alleviate my domeſtick misfortunes. My expectations, I muſt do you the juſtice to ſay, were perfectly anſwered, and it would be perhaps difficult even for ill nature to point out a ſingle defect in your truth and unwearied aſſiduity to pleaſe me; but as I often told you, particularly at our firſt interview, that I ſhould have nothing in future to charge myſelf with, that ſuch a courſe of life was unſeemly, both in my moral and political character, and that nothing but the neceſſity could juſtify the meaſure, I am now to tell you (that obſtacle being removed by the laws) that all our former ties are, from this day, at an end.

I have taken care, my dear friend (for I will now totally throw by the lover) to make that eſtabliſhment for you as will make you eaſy in your circumſtances for life, chargeable only with this proviſo that your reſidence be not in theſe kingdoms. The reſt of Europe lies at your choice, and you have only to ſend me word on your arrival where you are and the next poſt ſhall carry you your firſt quarterly payment.

Aſſure yourſelf that nothing ſhould induce me to act in this manner but the determined reſolution I have taken, now that it is in my power, of ſpeedily entering into chaſter connections, and that I am, and ever ſhall be, with great eſteem and friendſhip,

Yours, &c.

* *Duke of Grafton.*

The ANSWER.

My very dear Lord,

(FOR I will not, indeed I cannot, retaliate your coldneſs) nothing could have ſurpriſed me more than your letter. It is very true you did inſinuate on our firſt connection that it did not totally agree with your principles and ſituation, as you was then married. I admitted every force of his reaſoning, knowing how, in one of your exalted character, appearances ſhould be ſupported; but, my Lord, little did I think when that marriage was diſſolved, and the odium which attended our connections conſequently ſo, that your affections could ſo mechanically abate, as in an inſtant thus to ſacrifice the lover to the ſordid conſiderations of intereſt or publick opinion.

I can readily place your deſire of parting with me to the love of variety; but, my Lord, what am I to ſay to that part of your letter wherein you inſiſt (as I ſhall forfeit every future claim to your munificence) on my leaving theſe kingdoms? Am I to attribute it to malevolence or ill nature? No, my Lord, the actual ſuffering of this ſevere ſentence, cruel as it is, ſhall not wring from me this confeſſion. I will call it the lapſe of the heart, the fault of conſtitution, or any other ſofter name, that will cover the perſon I hold deareſt in the world from the unnatural (yet too often aſſociated) titles of *ſeducer* and *perſecutor*.

Miſtake me not, my dear Lord, that I w[illegible] ſion of this ſentence from the cruelty of being [illegible] kingdom, though I think this ſhould have an [illegible] I urge it on a principle as much more refin[illegible] that of being, for ever, ſeparated from the [illegible] my choice.

Though my pride will not permit me to ſ[illegible] heart which I find is ſo obſtinately detached from me, yet, my Lord, ſuffer me this poor conſolation, to live in the ſame kingdom with you. Give me ſome time to mitigate a paſſion you firſt inſpired me with; and though I find I muſt bid adieu to the tranſports of love let me hope for the calmer delights of friendſhip, and do not at once overwhelm me with all the agonies of poſitive neglected ſeparation.

You inform me, in the cloſe of your letter, "of your ſpeedily entering into chaſter connections." I am reſigned! and may your future Lady love like me, but never meet with ſuch returns! May every hour of your life be brightened by proſperity, and may the happineſs of your domeſtick character ever keep pace with your publick one, prays the unfortunate ***

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 27.

Extract of a letter from London, *April* 25.

"THE friends of America had the ſatisfaction to obſerve the debates about the repeal conducted on both ſides with the utmoſt calmneſs and decency, turning wholly on commercial conſiderations, and not one ſyllable paſſing about the right. They heard with pleaſure the revenue acts moſt opprobriouſly attacked, and not one tittle urged in their juſtification; even Mr. Grenville himſelf, that arch-friend of America, joined in their condemnation. The repreſentatives of commercial places and manufacturing towns afforded much aſſiſtance, ſetting forth the apprehenſions of their conſtituents; and many country Gentlemen, who had conceived that by taxing America their eſtates might be ſaved from a heavy burthen, dread the increaſe of the poor's rate, from an apparent declenſion of trade.

"I told you from the beginning my opinion of the embarraſſments of Government, and how happy they would be to extricate themſelves with credit. I ſee moſt clearly that they wiſh to meet with no future checks to their deſign of repealing the acts next ſeſſions, and have conſented to their being made the firſt object of their attention. From the temper and complexion of all parties, I may venture to ſay there is little doubt of the repeal; but let temper and moderation be encouraged, for I am certain they are the only means of healing the wound.

"I aſſure you no argument or pains have been omitted by the Agents for the colonies; they have taken their inſtructions from the beſt writers: If the Parliament will not hear BLAND and DICKENSON, neither will they be perſuaded if one roſe from the dead."

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

JULY 24. Cochran, Andrew Gibſon, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

JULY 14. Randolph, Robert Walker, for London, with 488 hhds. of tobacco, 14 hhds. of ſkins, 16 caſks of ginſeng, 9 tuns of bar and 20 tuns of pig iron, and 10,000 ſtaves.

15. Jenny, William Fullarton, for Glaſgow, with 356 hhds. of tobacco, 2 hhds. of ſkins, and 8000 ſtaves.

15. True Patriot, John Cawſey, for Briſtol, with 521 hhds. of tobacco, 26 tuns of pig iron, 11,480 ſtaves, 1 barrel of old braſs and copper, and 1 hamper of pewter.

15. Betſey, John Thom, for New York, with 2083 buſhels of corn, 12 buſhels of peaſe, 6 tuns of hemp, and 50 buſhels of wheat.

17. Prince George, John Fawn, for Barbados, with 5002 buſhels of corn, 50 barrels of bread, 59 barrels of flower, 40,000 ſhingles, 800 ſtaves, and 2 hhds. of tobacco.

19. Albany, Richard Tucker, for Glaſgow, with 281 hhds. of tobacco, 5700 ſtaves, and 500 hoops.

22. Freemaſon, Iſaac Stonehouſe, for Norfolk, with 90 buſhels of corn.

24. Diamond, Thomas Ritchie, for Glaſgow, with 381 hhds. of tobacco, and 2430 ſtaves.

Advertiſements.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD *by* WILLIAM RIND,

THE

Farmer's & Monitor's

LETTERS.

Price TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

WANTED,

A YOUNG man that can write well, draw off accounts, and collect and ſettle the ſame. Such a one, coming well recommended, ſhall have 25 l. a year from the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond*.

WILLIAM WILLS, Surgeon.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 27, 1769.

WHEREAS my wife *Catherine Aubery*, alias *Haynes*, has abſconded from me with ſome intent, and I find is gone towards *Fredericksburg*, with a young child, in company with *Abrahams* the poſtrider, as far as *Newcaſtle*: Theſe are therefore to require all perſons not to harbour or entertain her, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary.

WILLIAM ARCUTT AUBERY.

BRUNSWICK, JUNE 20, 1769.

WHEREAS my wife ANNE and I have made a ſeparation, and there being no probability of our ever getting together again, I therefore forewarn all perſons [illegible] truſting h[illegible] trading.

people, [illegible]

but [illegible]

CO[illegible]

[illegible]

7 inches [illegible]

Negro [illegible]

James [illegible]

for him, an[illegible]

COMMITTED to the jail of *Brunſwick* county, an outlandiſh Negro man named JACK, about 6 feet high, has on an old dark coloured cloth lappelled jacket, a ſhirt and trouſers of brown rolls, and has with him a blanket made of white plains, and an oſnabrug ſhirt. He appears to have been but a ſmall time in the country, and cannot tell his maſter's name. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges.

2 THOMAS EDMUNDS, D. S.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a middling likely bay horſe, a little under 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a roached mane and bob tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock ℰ; poſted, and appraiſed to 11 l.

LEONARD WARD.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a dun coloured mare, 13 hands high, her tail and mane have been cut, but grown out, branded on the near buttock PT, and on the off buttock ●; poſted, and appraiſed.

B. WELDON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a young black mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, paces naturally, neither dockt, branded, nor broke; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. 10 s.

PATRICK DULANEY.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay horſe, about 5 years old laſt ſpring, has one white foot, had a middle ſized bell on, branded on the near buttock R, and on the ſhoulder B; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

SILVANUS MORRIS.

Imported in the ſhip FRIENDSHIP, *Captain* THOMAS LILLY, *an aſſortment of*

Drugs & Med[illegible]

to be ſold wholeſale and retail by the ſubſcri[illegible] low advance.

ALEXAND[illegible]

Neat RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Weſtmoreland, July 12, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony this fall.

JOHN BALLANTINE, jun.

GOOCHLAND, JUNE 13, 1769.

IN order to prove that I have been uſed ill by *John Ayatt*, I have inſerted in *Rind's* paper memorials from under the hands of *N. W. Dandridge*, Eſq; and Mr. *George Clough*, who are Gentlemen of undoubted veracity, by which it plainly appears I am not guilty of his accuſation.

THOMAS UNDERWOOD.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT ſeven thouſand acres of LAND in *Brunſwick*, within forty miles of *Peterſburg*; alſo about ſixteen hundred acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, within ſixty miles of *Peterſburg*. There are ſeveral plantations on theſe tracts, and great part of the ſoil is exceeding good.

For terms apply to

R. RUFFIN.

To be DISPOSED *of*,

A YOUNG man's indentures, who is a good TAILOR, and has better than three years to ſerve. He would ſuit a Gentleman in the country, that has a large family. For farther particulars inquire of the Printer.

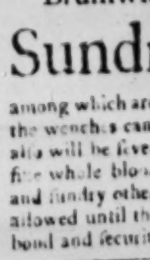
To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, on* Monday *the* 28th *of* Auguſt *next, at* Brunſwick *courthouſe*,

Sundry NEGROES,

among which are two very fine houſe wenches, and their children; the wenches can waſh and iron, cook, ſpin, ſew, &c. There alſo will be ſeveral HORSES for ſale, among which are two very fine whole blooded ſtallions, a very fine CHIMING CLOCK, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *November* next, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity.

WILLIAM EVANS.

MIDDLESEX, JULY 17, 1769.



RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about three years ago, a Mulatto man named DAVID DAY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a down look, is very artful, and will attempt to paſs for a freeman. He is ſuppoſed to have made for the ſouthward. Alſo a Mulatto fellow named BARNABY, about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and ſtutters a good deal when ſurpriſed. He went off about three weeks ago, and was ſeen at *York*, from whence I imagine he has attempted to get to the other, who is his brother. Whoever delivers them to me ſhall have 5 l. reward for each, if taken 50 miles from home; if nigher, in proportion.

AUGUSTINE SMITH.

POETS CORNER.

Night

WILLIAMSBURG, June 20, 1769.

AT a general meeting of the merchants and traders of this colony, held at the *Raleigh*, to appoint a certain day in the General and *Oyer* courts for the meeting of all perſons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country, and alſo to agree upon a certain limited time for ſettling the price and courſe of exchange, thereby to expedite the mode and ſhorten the expenſe of doing buſineſs, it was propoſed and unanimouſly agreed to,

First. That the 25th days of *October* and *April*, and the 1ſt days of the *Oyer* courts, ſhall be the fixed days of meeting in *Williamſburg* for all perſons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country.

Second. That the time limited for ſettling the price and courſe of exchange, and the payment of all money contracts in the General Courts, ſhall be three days; to begin from the ſaid 25th days of *October* and *April*, excluſive of *Sundays*, and in the *Oyer* courts from the firſt days of the ſaid courts to the firſt *Friday* in the ſaid courts.

Third. That all perſons who ſhall engage for the payment of money, or other contracts, in *Williamſburg*, in the General and *Oyer* courts, ſhall be deemed violators of their engagements, and declared abſentees, if not preſent on the above firſt days.

JAMES HUBARD, Secretary of the Trade.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 6, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named ISAAC, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, who has on a Negro cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, a white linen and an oſnabrug ſhirt, and ſays he belongs to *Peter Conway*, of *Lancaſter* county. Alſo a *Virginia* born Mulatto fellow named DICK, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 50 years of age, who has on a Negro cotton waiſtcoat, and oſnabrug ſhirt and breeches, and ſays he belongs to *Thomas Morris*, of *Brunſwick* county. The owners are deſired to ſend for the ſaid ſlaves, and pay the charges to

WILLIAM LANE.

YORK Town, June 28, 1769.

AS the tickets in the ſubſcriber's lottery are not all ſold, and as he has hopes of diſpoſing of them in a few months more, he begs that thoſe who have been ſo kind as to purchaſe will not take amiſs his putting off the drawing until the 21ſt of *November* next. And he entreats the favour of his creditors to wait until that time; when, if he cannot draw the lottery, he will moſt certainly diſpoſe of the effects (be the loſs what it will to him) for ready money.

5 JOHN THOMPSON, ſen.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 18, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, on *Wedneſday* the 12th inſtant, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named PETER, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, and a pair of brown rolls breeches, and ſays he belongs to *William Beale*, of *Richmond* county. Alſo a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named DANIEL, belonging to the eſtate of *Armiſtead King* of *Hampton*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 23 years of age, and has a ſcar under his right eye; has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, a pair of oſnabrug ſailors trouſers, and Negro cotton waiſtcoat. The owners are deſired to ſend for the ſaid ſlaves, and pay the charges to

WILLIAM LANE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Prince George*, laſt *Eaſter* holidays, a *Virginia* born Negro man named BOB, alias KIT, about 27 years old, and pretty tall and well made; had with him a blue kerſey jacket, and other clothing, ſuch as field Negroes generally have. I purchaſed him when Colonel *Churchill*'s ſale was at *Urbanna* laſt *January* from Mr. *Matthew Whiting*, jun. of *Glouceſter*, in which neighbourhood he has been ſeen ſeveral times; and as he has a wife at ſaid *Whiting*'s, I have reaſon to believe he is ſtill lurking thereabouts. I will give 5l. reward to whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſlave, and deliver him to me on *James* river.

WILLIAM BLACK.

N. B. Having great reaſon to ſuſpect he is encouraged to ſtay out by ſome in the above neighbourhood, I promiſe a genteel reward to any that will furniſh me with ſufficient proof to proſecute whoever may entertain him in ſuch unlawful manner, which I will do to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *Warwick* county, a black pacing horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, his mane cut off, on the top of each ſide his neck by the mane, and under his throat, is of a roan colour, by having many gray hairs mixed with the black. As he was brought from my plantation in *Bute*, I am prevailed on to think (if ſtrayed) he is ſomewhere about Col. *Burwell*'s, *Jameſtown*, or *Barret*'s ferry. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 10s. reward.

R. LUCAS.

N. B. He ſtrayed the 10th of *May* laſt. His brand I cannot remember well enough to deſcribe. R. L.

On Tueſday *the 8th of* Auguſt *next will be* SOLD *at* CHATSWORTH, *in* Henrico *county,*

The Perſonal Eſtate

of the late Hon. PETER RANDOLPH, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of a great variety of elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, and CHINA WARE, a CHARIOT and HORSES, WAGGONS, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, and ſundry other things.——Six months credit, paying intereſt, will be allowed, on giving bond, &c. to

A. CARY,
R. RANDOLPH,
J. WAYLES,
S. WARD, } Executors.

4

N. B. In DECEMBER next, at WARWICK, in *Cheſterfield* county, will be SOLD, upwards of TWO HUNDRED

S L A V E S,

belonging to the ſame eſtate, of which farther notice will be given in this paper.

L O S T,

ABOUT the beginning of the month, one of Col. *Bernard Moore*'s LOTTERY TICKETS, No. 1033, in a red morocco pocketbook, with a large yellow claſp, containing a few trifling ſhop notes, one or two receipts, &c. This is chiefly intended that the ticket may be of no ſervice to any one but its proper owner. Whoever will produce the pocketbook to the Printer ſhall have a reward adequate to his trouble.

JULY 12, 1769.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a large ſteer, marked with a ſmooth crop in the left ear, his head and neck red half way the ſhoulders, his legs red to a little above the knees, the other part of his body white, only a few red ſpots, a ſmall white place in his forehead, and branded on the rump RT; poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

WILLIAM THURMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a middle ſized bay mare, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a dark mane and tail, had on a bell, and branded on the near buttock); poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

JOHN BYNG.

By virtue of a truſt deed made to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of the creditors of Mr. John Orr, *will be ſold on the premiſes, on the ſecond* Thurſday *in* Auguſt *next,*

THE dwelling plantation of the ſaid *John Orr*, containing 440 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated, and commands an agreeable proſpect of *Rappahannock* and *Potowmack* rivers, near one half of it incloſed, and is very good land. There is on the ſaid tract a very genteel and commodious dwelling-houſe 56 by 32, with four brick chimnies and a good cellar, every convenient outhouſe, a garden and yard paled in, the whole finiſhed within a few years, and in good taſte. Twelve months credit will be allowed, and the poſſeſſion delivered at *Chriſtmas* next.

WILL. BERNARD.
7 THOMAS JETT.

For SALE,

A SQUARE of four lots of half an acre each on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*, on which are the following improvements, *viz.* my dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of ſeven good rooms and a large airy paſſage, ſix fireplaces, three good cellars, and three large cloſets; the garden extends from the main ſtreet to the back ſtreet, and contains about an acre of ground; at the north weſt end is a high freeſtone wall; a commodious kitchen and laundry under one roof, with four fireplaces, the rooms being all plaiſtered; two common kitchens, for ſervants; dairy, ſmokehouſe, and all other convenient houſes and yards for wood, poultry, &c. a coach houſe and ſtables for above 20 horſes, and a cooper's ſhop, alſo a large ſtorehouſe, warehouſe, and cellar, and ſalt ſheds, under one roof, on the main ſtreet; all which are but little more than 100 yards from the river ſide, where ſmall ſhips may lay cloſe to the ſhore.

Alſo my FARM adjoining the town, at the lower end, extending about half a mile down the river, where the channel is cloſe to the ſhore, and runs near two miles back; the whole is very rich land, and is a complete farm, having now on it a flouriſhing crop of wheat from 103 buſhels of wheat ſowed, which may be expected to produce 2000 buſhels, beſides barley, oats, rye, peaſe, and *Indian* corn, of which laſt I generally make 250 barrels a year, and the whole only with eight hands and four horſes, from which the value of it may be eaſily judged. On it are about 30 acres of meadow ground, part in meadow, and the reſt cleared; but the moſt valuable part of it is a level piece of ground next to the town line from the river back, which one day or other muſt be added to the town, and I doubt not will yield as good a price as the lots I have already ſold and added to the town, which have produced me about 2500l. It is well known that *Fredericksburg* commands an extenſive trade from the back country, and muſt increaſe as the back ſettlements increaſe, being at the head of navigation.

I have alſo a valuable little mill, with bolting cloths, within the bounds of the town, the profits of which in the flower manufacture is about 100l. a year; and about 100 yards from it, on the *Hazel* run, is an extraordinary ſituation for a complete merchant mill, that may be made to yield a profit of 4 or 500l. a year, and not coſt more than 6 or 700l. for every thing complete, a good quarry of freeſtone not being more than 100 yards from the ſpot, and a battoe may be brought by the tide within a ſmall diſtance of the mill door, the river, where ſea veſſels may lie cloſe to the ſhore, not exceeding a quarter of a mile from the place where the mill muſt ſtand. All theſe advantages render this eſtate of great value, in the ſale of which I will not be my own judge, but leave it to indifferent Gentlemen, whoſe opinion I will abide by, or forfeit 50l. to the perſon intending to purchaſe, provided he will do the ſame if he does not abide by it alſo.

Two lots and houſes where Mr. *James Hume* lately lived, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*; the dwelling-houſe has ſix good rooms in it, with brick chimnies, and extraordinary good cellars, convenient outhouſes and yards, and an exceeding good well.

Alſo fifteen unimproved lots, [illegible] bounds of *Fredericksburg*.

Alſo a tract of about 3000 acres of land in the county of *Albemarle*, on the three forks of *Pretty*'s creek, falling into *James* river, on which is a large body of valuable low grounds above two miles in extent, with houſes and improvements ſufficient for 15 hands, and produces extraordinary crops and ſtocks. This eſtate has about 20 ſlaves on it, with fine ſtocks in proportion, which I would chooſe to ſell altogether, at a moderate price, to any Gentleman who wants an eſtate already ſtocked and improved to his hands, together with the corn and fodder that may be made there this year.

Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of very good land, running three miles on the *Hedgman* river, in *Culpeper* county.

Alſo a valuable tavern at *Culpeper* courthouſe, in *Fairfax* town, a large commodious houſe, with all convenient outhouſes, ſtable, garden, &c. It has vaſt cuſtom, and rents at preſent but for 45l. a year, though worth much more.

Alſo a valuable tract adjoining the ſaid town of *Fairfax*, belonging to Mr. *Robert Coleman*, containing 220 acres of rich land; as alſo 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, in the ſaid town, one of which is improved with a good dwelling-houſe with brick chimnies, and other convenient outhouſes. On the land is a large quantity of meadow ground, and a good paſture. There cannot be a more profitable place for tradeſmen or manufacturers to ſettle at in *Virginia* than this ſpot, being ſurrounded by a thick neighbourhood and rich lands.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, lots, or houſes, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me at *Fredericksburg*.

8 ROGER DIXON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Friday *the 11th of* Auguſt *next, on the premiſes, and entered on the 1ſt of* September,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 200 acres, in *Lunenburg* county, where Mr. *Andrew Johnſton* keeps ſtore, on the main road that leads from *Roanoke* to any part of *James* river, about 50 miles from *Peterſburg*, now in the beſt repair for merchandiſing, and allowed to be one of the beſt places in the back parts for that purpoſe, or any other publick trade. The rent for the houſes only is 22l. 10s. a year. The land is of the beſt kind for tobacco, lies entirely well, and is convenient to church, courthouſe, and mills. Half the money to be paid at the day of ſale, and twelve months credit will be allowed for the remainder, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

8 RICHARD STOKES, jun.

To be SOLD *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Thurſday *the 12th of* October, *for ready money,*

Upwards of forty

Fine SLAVES,

Moſt of them *Virginia* born.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 27th day of April, 1769.

Thomas Smith, *John Wright*, and *Henry Gray*, of *London*, bankers, plaintiffs,
Againſt
Joſeph Elam, of *Leeds*, in *Great Britain*, *James Gibſon*, *Joſiah Granbery*, and *Joſeph Scott*, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant, *Joſeph Elam*, being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid *Joſeph* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demands of the plaintiffs, unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of the ſaid effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid defendant, *Joſeph Elam*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *Suffolk*, in the county of *Nanſemond*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

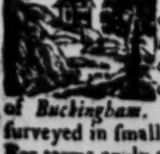
9 BEN. WALLER.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20l. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,



TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY.
Tf JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12ſ. 6d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3ſ. the firſt Week, and 2ſ. each Week after. —— All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.